NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT1 BY INDUSTRY - BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--JUNE 1988

| Major Industry Grouping | Baltimore Metropolitan Area | | Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs | | Western Maryland | | Balance of State | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June 1988 | May 1988 | June 1988 | May 1988 | June 1988 | May 1988 | June 1988 | May 1988 |
| Total Nonagricultural Employment | 1095.8 | 1091.2 | 721.2 | 724.6 | 86.0 | 86.5 | 138.9 | 135.0 |
| Manufacturing | 131.0 | 130.0 | 35.8 | 35.7 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 24.5 | 22.9 |
| Durable Goods | 73.5 | 73.0 | 18.5 | 18.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 8.8 | 8.7 |
| Nondurable Goods | 57.5 | 57.0 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 15.7 | 14.2 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 964.8 | 961.2 | 685.4 | 688.9 | 69.9 | 70.4 | 114.4 | 112.1 |
| Construction | 75.1 | 74.1 | 62.3 | 61.9 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 10.2 | 10.2 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 53.5 | 53.2 | 27.2 | 26.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 270.6 | 269.6 | 193.6 | 194.2 | 23.5 | 23.3 | 37.6 | 36.3 |
| Wholesale Trade | 65.0 | 64.6 | 35.2 | 36.3 | - | - | - | - |
| Retail Trade | 205.6 | 205.0 | 158.4 | 157.9 | - | - | - | - |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 75.4 | 74.2 | 43.0 | 42.7 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| Services and Mining | 289.1 | 287.1 | 213.3 | 211.0 | 18.9 | 18.7 | 30.8 | 29.6 |
| Total Government | 201.1 | 203.0 | 146.0 | 152.4 | 13.8 | 14.6 | 22.8 | 23.3 |
| Federal | 49.3 | 49.4 | 67.5 | 67.1 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| State | 63.1 | 62.8 | 17.7 | 19.8 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.4 |
| Local | 88.7 | 90.8 | 60.8 | 65.5 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 12.7 | 12.7 |

1The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Additional industry detail available upon request.
Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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9/12/88

Maryland
Department of Economic & Employment Development

# LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland

July, 1988

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

William Donald Schaefer
*Governor*

J. Randall Evans
*Secretary*

# LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS
# JULY, 1988

## MARYLAND

## UNEMPLOYMENT PICTURE LOW KEY

Following a slight upturn in June, Maryland's unemployment rate dropped back by 0.2 percentage points to register 4.2 percent in July. The over-the-month decline in the jobless rate places this July's estimate at the same level recorded in July, 1987. At 4.2 percent, it is the lowest July jobless rate on record since the 3.4 percent reported in July, 1970.

Small changes are typical of July unemployment. For the most part, by July, the rush of activity that normally occurs when employers initiate their summer expansion and students and temporary workers enter the job market in search of these new positions has reached the final spiral. Employers have completed their hiring and those workers who were unable to find jobs have already exited the job market.

| | July 1988 | June 1988 | July 1987 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civilian Labor Force | 2,465,880 | 2,464,499 | 2,419,113 |
| Total Employment | 2,361,466 | 2,355,820 | 2,317,046 |
| Total Unemployment | 104,414 | 108,679 | 102,067 |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| National Civilian Unemployment Rate | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.0 |

Over the past seven years, with the exception of 1984, movement in the labor market over the June-July period has been characterized by declines in both the labor force and employment levels. This year's labor market experience, however, contrasted with that of prior years. Between June and July, more than 5,600 residents were added to the statewide employment rolls, raising July's employment estimate to a level of 2,361,466. This monthly employment gain was more than sufficient to absorb the influx of nearly 1,400 new and re-entrant jobseekers into the labor force. More importantly, it helped to reduce the pool of unemployed workers by more than 4,200 persons, from 108,679 in June to 104,414 in July.

Although the market for summer jobs is normally highly competitive, this year's labor force and employment expansion could be an indication that jobseekers are becoming more confident and willing to continue their job search until the opportunity for employment comes along.

Nationally, the civilian unemployment rate held steady at 5.5 percent in July. Although the number of unemployed Americans did rise by 4,000 people, this increase was not significant enough to cause any movement in the national jobless rate.

## TEMPORARY LAYOFFS LOWER INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS

For the first time this year, Maryland's industrial payrolls declined over the month by slightly more than 12,000 jobs. For the most part, however, these losses, the majority of which resulted from end of the school term layoffs, are only temporary and can be expected to be recovered when schools resume in September.

During July, the closing of schools for the summer prompted employment cutbacks in state and local education, transportation, and educational services. Aside from these losses, vacation shutdowns and reduced business activity lessened employment levels in apparel/textile and paper products manufacturing.

The full impact of these losses was cushioned somewhat by ongoing seasonal hiring which helped to boost payrolls in construction, eating and drinking establishments, amusement and recreation, membership organizations, and city and county government.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

JULY 1988

| Major Industry Grouping | July 1988 | June 1988 | July 1987 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Nonagricultural Employment | 2037.3 | 2049.5 | 2035.7 |
| Manufacturing | 207.9 | 207.2 | 207.1 |
| Durable Goods | 109.7 | 109.1 | 109.8 |
| Nondurable Goods | 98.2 | 98.1 | 97.4 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 1829.4 | 1842.3 | 1828.6 |
| Mining | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Construction | 155.3 | 153.0 | 157.5 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 92.3 | 92.6 | 93.7 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 526.7 | 525.3 | 524.8 |
| Wholesale Trade | 110.6 | 110.2 | 110.7 |
| Retail Trade | 416.1 | 415.1 | 414.1 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 128.2 | 128.0 | 126.4 |
| Services | 553.7 | 551.5 | 549.2 |
| Total Government | 371.3 | 390.0 | 375.1 |
| Federal | 128.2 | 128.0 | 132.1 |
| State | 85.9 | 89.4 | 84.4 |
| Local | 157.2 | 172.6 | 158.6 |

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Additional industry detail available upon request.
Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# REGIONAL ECONOMICS

## BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, a decline of 5,707 persons on the region's jobless rolls helped to ease the area's jobless rate down from 5.0 percent in June to 4.5 percent in July. All of the region's local jurisdictions, with the exception of Howard County where unemployment stabilized at 2.5 percent, shared in this decline. Baltimore City had the highest jobless rate in the region, however, it did drop significantly from 7.6 percent in June to 6.9 percent in July. Throughout the region, hiring activity occurred in construction, city and county governments, amusement and recreation, trucking, eating and drinking establishments, and membership organizations. These and other gains helped to compensate for declines in education, local transportation, educational services, and apparel and textile manufacturing.

## MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

Unemployment in Maryland's D.C. suburbs edged up marginally from 3.2 percent in June to 3.3 percent in July. Although employment in the area increased by 381 persons, the imbalance created by a substantially higher labor force gain impacted negatively upon the regional unemployment picture. The region's industrial activity during July was blotted by a mixture of losses and gains. On the down side, job losses were the most extensive in state and local education and educational services. Meanwhile, seasonal hiring continued to boost payrolls in construction, particularly among special trade contractors, and in several of the region's services industries.

## WESTERN MARYLAND

In Western Maryland, the jobless rate dropped back slightly from 7.4 percent to 7.3 percent. This compares favorably to last July's estimate of 7.6 percent. In Washington County, the only county in the region to experience increased joblessness, layoffs in manufacturing caused the county's unemployment rate to rise to 6.1 percent in July, up from 5.9 percent in June. For the entire area, layoffs occurred primarily in education. Meanwhile, hiring was scattered throughout trade, services, and in construction.

## BALANCE OF STATE

Joblessness in the Balance of State area rose to 5.5 percent in July, up from June's estimate of 5.3 percent. Seasonal fluctuations were apparent in many of the counties comprising the area. The most noticeable changes, however, occurred in Kent and Cecil counties. In Kent County, temporary layoffs in food processing and auto parts manufacturing, which added slightly more than 500 people to the county's unemployment rolls, pushed the county's unemployment rate up from 3.7 percent to 9.1 percent. Cecil County's increased unemployment, from 5.7 percent to 7.8 percent, also resulted largely from manufacturing cutbacks not only in the county itself but also in nearby Delaware where many of Cecil's residents commute to work.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY - BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--JULY 1988

| Major Industry Grouping | Baltimore Metropolitan Area | | Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs | | Western Maryland | | Balance of State | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1988 | June 1988 | July 1988 | June 1988 | July 1988 | June 1988 | July 1988 | June 1988 |
| Total Nonagricultural Employment | 1090.5 | 1095.7 | 720.4 | 727.0 | 85.8 | 86.2 | 139.4 | 139.4 |
| Manufacturing | 130.9 | 131.4 | 35.9 | 35.8 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 24.5 | 24.6 |
| Durable Goods | 74.2 | 74.1 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 8.8 |
| Nondurable Goods | 56.7 | 57.3 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 15.9 | 15.8 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 959.6 | 964.3 | 684.5 | 691.2 | 69.5 | 70.0 | 114.9 | 114.8 |
| Construction | 76.3 | 75.2 | 64.0 | 62.7 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 10.2 | 10.2 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 52.9 | 53.4 | 27.1 | 27.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 7.5 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 270.7 | 270.5 | 194.6 | 194.4 | 23.7 | 23.6 | 38.8 | 38.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 64.9 | 65.0 | 35.4 | 35.3 | - | - | - | - |
| Retail Trade | 205.8 | 205.5 | 159.2 | 159.1 | - | - | - | - |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 75.6 | 75.3 | 43.3 | 42.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Services and Mining | 290.1 | 288.9 | 215.1 | 213.9 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 31.2 | 30.8 |
| Total Government | 194.0 | 201.0 | 140.4 | 150.1 | 12.9 | 13.7 | 21.8 | 22.8 |
| Federal | 49.8 | 49.3 | 67.8 | 67.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| State | 62.5 | 62.6 | 14.8 | 17.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Local | 81.7 | 89.1 | 57.8 | 64.8 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 11.7 | 12.9 |

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Additional industry detail available upon request.
Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
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STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

JULY, 1988

| AREA | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | | EMPLOYMENT | | UNEMPLOYMENT | | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JULY | JUNE* | JULY | JUNE* | JULY | JUNE* | JULY | JUNE* | JULY '87 |
| MARYLAND | 2,465,880 | 2,464,499 | 2,361,466 | 2,355,820 | 104,414 | 108,679 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA | 1,181,071 | 1,184,944 | 1,127,661 | 1,125,827 | 53,410 | 59,117 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| BALTIMORE CITY | 346,342 | 348,524 | 322,554 | 322,029 | 23,788 | 26,495 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 6.8 |
| ANNE ARUNDEL | 210,514 | 210,649 | 203,820 | 203,489 | 6,694 | 7,160 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| BALTIMORE | 383,682 | 385,378 | 368,528 | 367,928 | 15,154 | 17,450 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 3.7 |
| CARROLL | 59,503 | 59,508 | 57,829 | 57,735 | 1,674 | 1,773 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 4.6 |
| HARFORD | 78,312 | 78,290 | 74,933 | 74,811 | 3,379 | 3,479 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| HOWARD | 87,882 | 87,702 | 85,643 | 85,504 | 2,239 | 2,198 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| QUEEN ANNE'S | 14,837 | 14,892 | 14,355 | 14,331 | 482 | 561 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| D. C. AREA | 974,135 | 972,809 | 942,017 | 941,636 | 32,118 | 31,173 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| CALVERT | 21,858 | 21,915 | 20,842 | 20,834 | 1,016 | 1,081 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| CHARLES | 45,854 | 45,612 | 44,144 | 44,126 | 1,710 | 1,486 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| FREDERICK | 73,834 | 73,601 | 71,462 | 71,434 | 2,372 | 2,167 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.7 |
| MONTGOMERY | 413,480 | 413,089 | 402,180 | 402,018 | 11,300 | 11,071 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| PRINCE GEORGE'S | 419,108 | 418,593 | 403,388 | 403,225 | 15,720 | 15,368 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| WESTERN MARYLAND | 102,167 | 101,932 | 94,717 | 94,403 | 7,450 | 7,529 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.6 |
| ALLEGANY | 32,458 | 32,716 | 29,689 | 29,753 | 2,769 | 2,963 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 10.5 |
| GARRETT | 12,848 | 12,481 | 11,618 | 11,287 | 1,230 | 1,194 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 8.0 |
| WASHINGTON | 56,861 | 56,735 | 53,410 | 53,363 | 3,451 | 3,372 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| BALANCE OF STATE | 208,508 | 204,817 | 197,072 | 193,956 | 11,436 | 10,861 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| CAROLINE | 13,620 | 14,004 | 13,095 | 13,401 | 525 | 603 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 5.5 |
| CECIL | 35,207 | 34,246 | 32,470 | 32,287 | 2,737 | 1,959 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 8.1 |
| DORCHESTER | 17,593 | 17,726 | 16,168 | 16,273 | 1,425 | 1,453 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 7.6 |
| KENT | 9,458 | 9,082 | 8,593 | 8,747 | 865 | 335 | 9.1 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| ST. MARY'S | 36,649 | 35,345 | 34,963 | 33,652 | 1,686 | 1,693 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| SOMERSET | 11,662 | 11,714 | 10,848 | 10,718 | 814 | 996 | 7.0 | 8.5 | 6.7 |
| TALBOT | 15,931 | 16,169 | 15,543 | 15,465 | 388 | 704 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 3.8 |
| WICOMICO | 40,414 | 40,265 | 38,230 | 38,021 | 2,184 | 2,244 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.0 |
| WORCESTER | 27,974 | 26,266 | 27,162 | 25,392 | 812 | 874 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| [1] UNITED STATES | 123,888,000 | 123,028,000 | 117,066,000 | 116,209,000 | 6,823,000 | 6,819,000 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.0 |

*Estimates for the state are revised.

[1] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.